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triends who favor us with manuscripts for leaston wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### As to the Betting.

The betting on the election is a bad factor in politics just now. On July 11 it was 4 to 1 on McKINLEY. Since then these odds have declined gradually; but day before yesterday they were at the enormous disproportion of 21/2 to 1. Such overweening confidence of success on one side is not justified. It is foolishness, and it tends to increase the chances of success for what is called the "short end," for the reason that it spreads the already too pervading sense of surety which to-day threatens to paralyze the Republican vote.

The Democratic party is at the tremendous disadvantage of asking the country to dedicate itself to repudiation, and to submit to rebellion against its authoritythe plea which was made from the same source in the time of the Civil War. But there is in the Democracy a worship of the party name that doesn't concern itself with the actual issues of politics; and further than that, there is in Bryanism, the genius of rebellion against the existing peace of society, a passion which four years ago, when the splendid anti-repudiation uprising carried thousands of Democrats into the Republican camp, swelled the Democratic vote to a greater size than had ever been cast before. What that vote may become next fall no one knows, notwithstanding some people are betting 21/2 to 1 that it will fail to elect its candidate

The rational odds on McKinley are no more than 5 to 4, or less, say 10 to 9, and even these should be the other way unless there soon runs throughout the Republican party and the casual supporters of the principles that it stands for an understanding of the danger which is in Bryanism and a resolve to overcome it by the individual effort of every man. Wake up, all!

## Fallen, or Found Out?

If the New York Times's report of Mr. BRYAN's speech delivered at Pawnee, Neb., on Wednesday is accurate, the Democratic candidate, so much paraded for his personal character, has sunk to falsification. Here

"The Republicans now openly espouse the gold standard. They declared for the gold standard at Philadelphia after they threw overboard a platform sanctioned by the Administration that contained a promise for international bimetallism. They say they do not believe in the ratio of 16 to 1. When they make that assertion you ask them why Mr. McKi LBY'S Administration is coining silver dollars to-day at the ratio of 16 to 1. In the month of March the Republican Administration coined 4,000,000 silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, and yet the Republicans think that the ratio of 16 to 1 is not right. It is the ratio we have had for thirty four years, and the Republican party to-day does not advocate any change

The phrase " 16 to 1 " cannot now be misunderstood. It means the 16 to 1 of the Kansas City platform, in other words. the free coinage of silver, without limiting its amount. Mr. BRYAN endeavors to have people believe that this Government, under a Republican Administration is today practising that policy, and in that he he distorts.

The Sherman Act of 1890 provided for the purchase by the Treasury of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month and the coinage of it at the old ratio of 16 to 1. Between this and free coinage there was of course a radical difference. Under this law, however, bullion was accumulated which remained in the Treasury uncoined. The act of 1893, passed under President CLEVELAND, stopped the purchase of silver and permitted only the coinage of the bullion then on hand. The act of 1898 provided for the monthly coinage of not less than 1,500,000 aliver dollars, out of the bullion previously accumulated in the manner described until it should be exhausted; and that explains the coinage of the 4,000,000 dollars in March of which Mr. BRYAN speaks.

The issuing of this silver money, intrinsically worth less than the gold dollar but more than the greenback, in no wise imperils the gold standard because its amount is limited. The 16 to 1 which BRYAN stands for would sweep the gold standard out of existence and make silver the standard.

Mr. BRYAN has had the reputation of being sincere in the advocacy of his hobby. In his use of 16 to 1 on the stump this year he is tricky. In plain words, at Pawnee

# The Manila Bay Bounty-Money De-

cision.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the action brought by Admiral Dewey to determine the amount of prize money that should come to him and his officers and men for their victory in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, was against him; that is, the court awarded a smaller sum of bounty money than he claimed. Only recently has the opinion of the Court been published, although its decision was

known late in May last. Associate Justice HARLAN delivered the opinion of the Court, which the reporter briefs thus:

"In determining whether vessels of the enemy sun! or destroyed were of inferior or superior force to the American vessels engaged in the battle, for the purpose of fixing the amount of bounty to be awarded under United States Revised Statutes, section 4,635, the land batteries, mines and torpedoes not controlled by those in charge of the enemy's vessels, but which supported those vessels, are to be excluded altogether from consideration, and the size and armaments of ber of mer upon them, are alone to be regarded."

The question at issue hinged on the right way to count the men engaged at Manila against our fleet. If the enemy's forces were less than ours, the bounty money under the section quoted would be \$100 for each of their men; if greater than ours, the bounty would be at the rate of \$200 a map. The Court considered the question whether on land and affoat at Manila on May 1, 1898, there were more Spaniards than there were Americans, and decided that the Americans affoat outnumbered the Spaniards affoat, and that though there were shore batteries and forts that

counted in awarding bounty money. This decision diminishes by one-half the amount of the bounty money distributable to

DEWEY and his comrades of all ranks.

Chief Justice FULLER, with two Associate Justices, dissented. In the course of his dissenting opinion the Chief Justice says: "The obvious object of the law was to encourage

personal gallantry and enterprise. If the hostile force was equal or superior, the bounty was to be double what it would be if the enemy's force was inrior, because the hazards to be run were so much the greater. The chief distinction, as a military achievement,

of the Battle of Manila Bay, is that the American fleet, unaided by an army, attacked a force composed of ships supported by powerful shore defences, together with submarine mines and torpedoes, and in defiance of these open and hidden dangers, in addition the power of the enemy's fleet, sailed in and not only captured or destroyed all the opposing vessels, but captured or silenced the shore batteries. To omit consideration of these circumstances in determining ecuniary reward under the statute seems to me alto gether unreasonable, and yet it is held that, in comparng the opposing forces, the shore batteries and submarine mines and torpedoes which our fleet was compelled to encounter should not be taken into acount, though the bounty could not rise above the umber of persons on the enemy's ships

The Chief Justice continues: "It is my udgment that the intent plainly was that he entire opposing forces should be compared," and after remarking that the words f the statute, if construed strictly, might be limited to engagements of single vessels on each side, asks pertinently: "If a liberal construction be proper at all, why not altogether?" In ending his decision, Justice Fuller says: "Undoubtedly it is our duty to give effect to the will of Congress, but in ascertaining its will the object Congress manifestly sought to attain must be recognized, and should be controlling. unless positively defeated by the language sed in the act."

The law of 1864 under which a bounty was awarded has been repealed by the Personnel act of March 3, 1899, so that no case under the act can arise hereafter. As the weight of the Court is opposed to Admiral DEWEY's claim, it is too much to hope that longress may pass a special act declaring that it had meant all the time what the Admiral thought it had meant; but that would be an excellent way to square accounts, legally and morally, with the men who won Manila.

#### David B. Hill Replies to Bryan on the Income Tax Issue.

Mr. BRYAN brought out the income tax issue again at Topeka. He reminded the Populists there assembled that it was only by cooperation with the Democratio party that they could hope to effect the imposition of this odious tax upon the thrift of the nation, or to overturn the Supreme Court as at present constituted with a view to procuring a reversal of the decision that held the income tax unconstitutional.

The demand for an income tax and the attack on the Supreme Court are parts of the Bryan programme to-day as they were four years ago:

We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision fof the Supreme Court in the Income Tax case) or which may come from its reversal by the Court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that we may all bear our proportion of the expenses of the Government'

## Mr. BRYAN now asks:

"If belief in an income tax justified a Populist in cting with the Democratic party in 1896, what excuse can he find for aiding the Republican party now when even the exigencies of war have not been sumcient to bring that party to the support of the income tax principle?

This defiant flaunting of the income tax threat appears to be Mr. BRYAN's public reply to the reported private entreaties of the arouses amazement and mortification. Hon, DAVID B. HILL to keep the income tax out of sight this year

We shall therefore allow Mr. HILL to make relainder in his own words

The philosophy of the present campaign was outlined by the Hon. DAVID B. HILL in an article published in the Forum three is dishonest. We will give the facts which | months after the election of McKinley and the defeat of BRYAN in 1896. Mr. HILL undertook to tell his party why it had encountered disaster, and under what conditions it might hope to achieve victory in 1900. His remarkable dissertation and still more remarkable prophecies on that occasion should be circulated widely by Mr. HANNA'S committee. They will be read with livelier interest than any speech which Mr. HILL is likely to deliver for BRYAN and STEVENSON and the Kansas City platform between now and November. Among other things Mr. HILL said, in February, 1897:

"Had reasonable judgment been exercised there ought to have been no difficulty in making the residue of the platform, aside from the silver plank, entirely acceptable to every Democrat and to all conservative citizens; but instead thereof passion, prejudice, selfishness, sectionalism and emotionalism eemed to rule the hour, while so many undemocratic. crude and unsafe provisions were recklessly incorporated therein that the people became frightened, and hundreds of thousands of electors who otherwise ould have supported the ticket were needlessly alienated.

First and foremost among the terrifying and fatal propositions of passion, selfishness, emotionalism, recklessness and crude prejudice, the Hon. DAVID B. HILL specifled the demand for an income tax:

"First. The Income Tas. This tax had never before been approved in a Democratic platform, and had never been tolerated by the country, except as a tem posed to fasten it upon the nation in a time of profound peace as a part of its permanent fiscal policy.

"It is an unjust, inquisitorial and sectional tax. It is a tax upon thrift, industry and brains, and not upon wealth per se. It is a direct tax, and when not levied upon the States according to their population, as reoutred by the Constitution, cannot be levied at all. It was regarded in many quarters as an indefensible measure of confiscation, pressed by the improvident or impecunious States, as against the thrifty, progressive and wealthy ones. It was urged by every political adventurer, ignoramus and demagogue in the country. The demand therefor was part and parcel of the same unseemly clamor concerning the al-leged interests of 'the masses against the classes' of

nich so much was heard in the recent campaign. "The sectional character of the tax, and the motives for its adoption evidenced by the concerted and selfish struggle for its revival, are apparent when it is stated hat the records in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that while the whole amount of the tax as returned to that department under the ecent law for all the States was \$15,943,746, there was returned from the States which voted for the bemocratic-Populistic candidates in the late election conty the sum of \$1,880,201. New York's share of eratic-Populistic States-being one-quarter of the thole tax, the exact amount being \$3,784,489. Yet there are those who affect to be surprised that the cople of New York did not hasten to support this platform with zeal and enthusiasm, instead of reecting it by more than a quarter of a million ma-

This is the issue which Mr. BRYAN brings again to the front in his Topeka speech.

Mr. HILL then passed to the second part of the Bryan platform's income tax resolution, namely, the threat against the Supreme Court. Here again his language exactly fits Mr. BRYAN's declaration of Thursday last at Topeka:

"Second. The Attack on the Supreme Court. Th. latform criticises the decision of that Court declaring the Income Tax law unconstitutional. If that wer

took part in the battle, they could not be as simply a matter of bad taste, foolish and unnecessary, but unimportant. But it goes further and instead of acquiescing in the decision, it declares it to he 'the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the Court as it may hereafter be constituted,' to effect the imposition

an income tax. What does this extraordinary provision mean? What power has Congress under the Constitution over the Supreme Court, which it is thus declared to be its 'duty' to exercise! Its power may be regarded as almost absolute-especially if it desires to arbitra rily or recklessly use or abuse it. While it cannot abolish the Court itself, it can reorganize it by act of Congress and thereby change its rersonnel perhaps its whole complexion. Congress can increase or possibly diminish the number of Judges; it can make 'regulations' concerning the Court's appellate jurisdiction largely restricting and hampering its usefulness and virtually destroying its efficacy. A reckless Con gress and a corrupt, ambitious, or unscrupulous Pres ident can 'pack' the Court and force an acceptable

"In truth the scheme thus approved contemplated the reorganization of the Supreme Court, by some of the methods permitted, to the end that a Court should be obtained which would surely sustain the coveted income tax. Indeed, this programme was unblush ingly avowed and defended by some of those mos

zealous in urging the adoption of this plank. "A more dangerous or revolutionary procedure was never before outlined by a political party, and it is no wonder that it startled the Judiciary and bar of the country, and aroused intense opposition simost everywhere. It is a fact not generally known and perhaps for the first time here stated that the platform upon this subject as originally prepared and presented to the sub-committee on Resolutions at Chicago by the majority thereof simply proposed an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for or permitting an income tax. Such a provision, while of course objectionable in itself, and because it foolishly assumed an untimely an un wise issue, was nevertheless an orderly and legitimate method of securing the relief sought; but upon discussion it was rejected by the majority as too moderate or as otherwise undestrable, and the hazardous provision before mentioned was substituted in its atead, and the Democratic party thereby committed to a policy of virtual destruction, usurpation and revolu-

The income tax, we repeat, is part of the Bryan platform and programme of 1900. In spite of Mr. Hill's warning, written just after the last election with almost unparalleled candor and plainness of speech, BRYAN now arises to notify the most prejudiced and ignorant of his supporters that this income tax, "urged by every political adventurer, ignoramus and demagogue in the country," can be imposed only by means of his election and general Democratic success at the polls next November.

Will Mr. BRYAN bring the income tax issue with him when he comes to the East, and particularly to the Empire State? If he does, will the Hon. DAVID B. HILL be here to meet and answer him?

#### Wonderful South! "No revelation of the census recently

taken," says the Allanta Journal, " will be so remarkable as that which tells of the wonderful growth of the South since 1890." No one can doubt it. In recent years

the South, whose cotton used to be sent to other States to be manufactured, has been building mills and doing its own spinning. Its 1,282,000 spindles of 1890 have grown to be 5,815,000, or more than a third of the number running in the rest of the country. Twenty new mills are now building in Georgia alone. The value of Southern manufactures produced during the last year exceeds a billion and a half of dollars.

This wonderful growth of a region which but a few years ago was industrially backward is cause for pride on the part of every patriotic American. It inspires throughout the country a new respect for the South. for the splendid energy with which it is sharing in the nation's industrial life. Yet the contemplation of such marvellous achievement at this particular time also

In spite of Southern advancement in development, it is a foregone conclusion that the South, even including the State of Georgia, specially mentioned above, is about to vote for a Presidential ticket standing for national fraud-for a colossal cheat in the payment of the national debt, for free silver-and also for a shameless betrayal of the flag when assailed by its enemies in territory belonging to the United States. The Democratic party, the South particularly, because from it will come the bulk of the Democratic Electoral vote, is about to defy both sense and honor.

It behooves other States all the more therefore to prevent the disaster and the disgrace for which the Democratic party is arrayed, by reelecting WILLIAM McKIN-LEY President; and when the cause of honest money and national progress is triumphant the South, of all portions of the country, will perhaps have the weightiest reason for thankfulness.

## Expansion.

The motives for the recent American expansion in the East were to better our strategic position against hostile countries and to protect, and still more to extend, our Oriental trade-something at present enormous and potentially immeasurable M . BRYAN would thwart both of those

purposes, in order to be elected President. He would take from the United States their foothold near the Asiatic coast, proven invaluable within a week by the rescue of Minister CONGER, and perhaps in the future indispensable; and he would give to our hopes of Far Eastern trade the greatest shock possible. In the presence of the representatives of other nations the vast populace of China would laugh at the country that could not hold its own against the adventurer and bribe taker, AGUINALDO.

Politically, Mr. BRYAN's issue is without reasonable foundation, because it is contradicted by a thousand things in the history of the United States before the Treaty of Paris, which BRYAN favored. Practically Mr. BRYAN's policy is howling nonsense

Busy and fruitful days in the Anti-Imperialist League. The Rev. R. E. BISBEE of East Pepperel is going to labor in Maine next week. A. A. PERRY, sometime Mayor of Somerville, "says that he intended to go on the stump in Maine but cannot do so, owing to business." Wonderful campaigners, the anti-imperialists.

have never heard of Wahoo before. - Boston Ween for very shame, Boston; tear of your stockings blue; tread tears for years and years, for you don't know Wahoo. Know you don't know anything if you do not know Wahoo. Talk not of Persepolis, Ilium, Kalamazoo. Every name of ancient fame pales beside Wahoo. Know you don't know nothin' if you do not know Wahoo. Halibut Hole and Mangohick, Palmyra and Peru, Devil's Lake and Ballygo bake are conquered by Wahoo. Know you don't know nothin' if you don't know Wahoo. That great and glorious city, a bushel on peak, stands where the waters of Wahoo into Cottonwood's do leak; and there isn't a nobler

city upon a pobler creek. "Tis there that Col.

BRYAN goes with howl and hullabaloo, for they

greatly count on the Paramount, in paramoun

Wahoo. As imperialism among issues, mid

cities is Wahoo. They count not well who leave

it out, majestic old Wahoo; of thee bereft what

waters that wash those happy slopes, by gosh, the Octopus never octopes. In that majestic town the Money Devil is devilled brown. The plutocrats-Wahoo will "do" em. Her people have chills and feed upon pills when you say the word "Empire" to 'em. So huzza and hurrah and hurroo for unparalleled Wahoo the proud and fearless, para-

mount, peerless broth of a town, Wahoo. And remember you don't know nothin' if you do not know Wahoo. The Sailor was wrecked very early in the vey

age. And Mr. FITZSIMMONS is a remarkably well-preserved "old" fighter. Were he a little younger he could knock out a cyclone in one The second clash between the seventy-footers

plaint coming from either boat, it is the duty of the Regatta Committee to decide the case on it merits and to have that decision stand The Kansas City Times says that workingmen

in case BRYAN is elected

But he is happy at last.

Very lucky for them

Mineola and Yankee wears the color of fault

At last the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD is as happy as he is capable of being in a country which doesn't believe that the Maine was blown up from the inside. He is making anti-imperialist speeches at Bryan meetings in the New England circuit. His audiences suffer, but he is strong He "encroaches somewhat upon the time" of the other speakers. In fact, he wants it all, The Hell of War in the Tropics must cause him less pain than he is inflicting upon his hearers.

Porto Rico is as much a part of the United States territory as is New Mexico, or Oklahoma, or Alaska. - Mobile Register.

If Porto Rico is as much a part of the United States as New Mexico, so are the Philippines. Why then nurse rebellion by trying to elect argument for the prosecution:

#### THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The absence of reliable information as he actual condition of things at Pekin and in China generally is unsatisfactory, not to say disquieting. The latest rumors point to divergent action on the part of Russia, which may may not be true. Technically, up to the entry into Pekin, no country was at war with China. The Powers were only carrying military operations, as Mr. Gladstone described the British action in Egypt in 1882, with a certain object in view. In the present case in China the first object was the rescue of the beleaguered legations. That has been effected, and the real difficulty has now begun. Russia is described as being at war with China, and the other Powers have to decide whether they will follow Russia into the war with its invasions and blockades, or whether they will fall back to a position of neutrality while the war between Russia and China, assuming that there is one, lasts, or oppose her. The situation created by the reported action of the Russian General in command at Pekin in connection with the attack on the Imperial city on the 15th is unexpected, and therefore disturbing. Equally so are the reports of the landing of a French armed force at Swatow in the Province of Kwangtung and of Japanese at Amoy in the Province of Fuhkien. The latter province is recognized as a Japanese sphere, while the French pretend to exercise a corresponding influence in the basin of the Siklang; the occupation exclusively by the French and Japanese of these two parts would, therefore, to a certain extent be an assertion of their particular and ndividual interest. There being no common inderstanding among the Powers acting in China leaves the door open for each to act as t thinks proper and expedient in its own interest. The temptation to do so will be peculiarly strong in the case of the Power or Powers having unassailable bases, which is the case as regards Russia, and, to a certain degree, as regards Japan. Notwithstanding the trouble in Manchuria, Russia is in a better position than any other Power to maintain its position in China. Direct communication Siberian line and Newbetween the chwang and Port Arthur will soon be established by the land and river routes. material prosperity and the awakening The capture of Mergen Khoton on the Nonna River on Aug. 18 by the Russians from Blagovestchensk, and the successes of Gen. Orloff, who is advancing on Tsitsihar from the northwest, will clear northwestern Manchuria of the Chinese armed forces and enable the various columns to join hands and reopen the road between Charbin and Moukden. The Russian army of Siberia and the Amur is now organized in four army corps, one of them, the fourth, being styled a corps of disembarkation, that is to say, intended if necessary to be transported to some point by sea. Concurrently with this action in the Far East, it may be mentioned here, that the Russian Government has just appropriated 10,000,000 roubles for the immediate commencement of a railway from Orenburg to Tashkent by the north of the Sea of Aral and up the valley of the Syr Daria, almost a direct line from St. Petersburg through Moscow to Tashkent, with distributing power by rail to the principal strategic points on the Chinese and Afghan frontiers, in addition to the existing railways from the Caspian. With regard to the overtures made by IA Hung Chang to the Powers after the relief of the legations, to treat for peace, the replies of this country and of Germany and England end that matter for the present, but should Russia have separated herself now from the rest of the Powers in order to deal individually with China

> assumed an entirely new phase, leading to delay and uncertainty at a most critical moment. Southern Minister on the Negro Question TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Per mit a Southerner to express his gratification with an editorial in THE SUN of Sunday and one since on this race issue. We all, North and South, live in glass houses and can easily pelt each other with stones. None of us believes in social equality and we al agree that the great bulk of the negroes are unfit to ote. Could we lift the negro out of politics we of the South could go forward with all religious, educational and industrial movements for the benefit of the negro. We need just such calm, judicious, helpful articles as the two I allude to in your paper. New York would never have submitted for a day to the combination of Populists and Republicans in North Carolina establishing negro domination.

and its Government, the situation will have

To show that I am not prejudiced against the negro. I wear a suit of clothes made by a negro merchant tailor in a beautiful Southern town. I preach to then occasionally and I visit their schools and know many any facts about them

Such events as the late mob in New York ought to teach blacks and whites a great lesson. I am heartily in sympathy with Booker T. Washington in his great uskegee experiments. He lives in an atmosph above partisan politics, and if he keeps on in the way he has begun, teaching the pegro to work and not aspire to be placed over the white man, he will be a A SOUTHERN MINISTER. power for good. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: I wish all the disciples of Izaak Walton could attend a grand mass meeting on Barnegat Bay this year. Having been a steady visitor at this place for eleven years. and had my line in two to five times weekly during July. August and September of each year, I can say July. August and September of each year, I can say that this is the best year. In our party of three to five peopie we average fifty to seventy large weakfish daily near this place and only 300 yards from shore; while the boats from Barnegat Pler which go to the mouth of Forked River average 400 to 600 each, as it is a well-known fact that the weakfish is called ocean trout, and the larger fish that we get are near Sea Side Park and will average from one pound to two and a half rounds. They almost give you the same "thrill" that the brook trout gave me forty years ago in the old State of Maine. On the coast of New Jersey there are twenty four pounders, and I am now willing to allow that they do not injure the hand-line fishing in Barnegat Bay.

George S. Cummings.

Sea Side Park, Aug. 22.

outdoor number." Stories dealing chiefly with field d forest and sea are contributed by Frederic Irland. Walter Wyckoff. John R. Spears, Ernest | Seton Chompson and John Fox, Jr. The other articles are by Mr. Barrie, the late Gen. Jacob D. Cox. Charles Warren and Mr. Howells; and the poems are by all it did, the plank might be overlooked or excused is there left, O paramount Wahoo? On the Guy Wetmore Carryl and Joseph Russell Taylor.

"HOLE IN THE SKY" BOUTWELL.

masing Reminiscence of the Impeachment Trial of Andrew Johnson

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the cranks and chronic kickers assembled at the Anti-Imperialist Convention at Indianapolis, there was only one who from his previous record seemed worthy of any consideration at the hands of Republicans. George S. Boutwell had formerly some title to the character of a leader in that party, having been A Republican member of Congress, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Secretary of the Treasury under Grant and United States Senator from Massachusetts. He retired from public life in 1877 and his record is little known to the younger men of this generation.

But all Republicans, whether young or old, will read with regret or amazement the following statements from his opening address at on the part of the Yankee. Regardless of com-Indianapolis. I quote from a verbatim report When we entered the Philippines it was an addi-

the revolution in China and put the missionaries and Ambassadors in peril of their lives. Instead of being a fortunate circumstance, the fact that we were in th Philippines was the chief occasion of the revolution in China.

These allegations are so at variance with a known facts and presumptions, that I ask my candid countrymen if a man capable of formulating them is not a victim of monomania and his further remarks unworthy of consideration by reasonable men.

Such "wild and whirling words" at the advanced age of 82 might be attributed to senile dementia, were it not that on a former occasion, thirty-two years ago, Mr. Boutwell exhibited himself as a monomaniac on the subject of the crimes of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

He was one of the managers on behalf of the House of Representatives in the impeachment trial of the President before the Senate, and the following is a verbatim extract from his

Travellers and astronomers inform us that in the southern heavens, near the Southern Cross, there is a vacant space which the uneducated call the hole in the sky, where the eye of man, with the aid of the powers of the telescope, has been unable to discover nebula, or asteroid, planet, or star, or sun. In that dreary, cold. dark region of space, which is only known to be less than infinite by the evidences of creation elsewhere, the Great Author of celestial mechanism has left the chaos which was in the beginning. If this earth were capable of the sentiments and emotions of justice and virtue, which in human mortal beings are the evidences and the pledge of our divine origin and immortal destiny, it would heave and three with the energy of the elemental forces of nature and project this enemy of two races of men into that vast region, there forever to exist in a solitude eternal as life, or as the absence of life, emblem atical of, if not really, that "outer darkness" of which the Saviour of man spoke in warning to those who are the enemies of themselves, of their race and of their God.

Andrew Johnson had his faults, both personal and official, chiefly arising, however, from his bibulous propensities; but the only thing proved against him during the course of a long and elaborate trial was a few indiscreet speeches in which he attacked certain members of Congress by name, and he was properly acquitted in the face of the partisan clamor for his conviction. His personal and official integrity was never successfully impeached. His conviction on such trivial charges, it is now admitted by all candid men, would have sadly weakened the Executive and dealt a deadly blow at our form of government.

These are the historical facts; and now con sider the picture of this man as drawn by Boutwell. Here we have poor old Andrew Johnson portrayed as a criminal so collossal in his evil character that his only fitting punishment was to be projected by a convulsion of nature into a "bole in the sky." In the records of crazy and extravagant rhetoric this figure probably has never been equalled. Can anything conceived more ridiculous, preposterous or absurd? It can only be fitly characterized as the product of a diseased imagination. "the melancholy madness of poetry without its inspiration," and the result of pure monomania.

Among the brilliant array of counsel who de fended the President on that memorable occasion was William M. Evarts, himself not unknown to fame. It was not to be expected that he would allow this exhibition of himself by the honorable manager to pass without its fitting commentary. I have copied from his closing argument his excoriation of Boutwell, which I hope you will print for the delectation of your readers. In my opinion it is one of the finest specimens of the wit for which Evarts has long been noted:

Truly, this is a great undertaking: and if the learned manager can only get over the obstacles of the laws of nature, the Constitution will not stand in his way. He can contrive no method but that of a convulsion of the earth that shall project the deposed President to this infinitely distant space; but a shock of nature of so vast an energy and for so great a result on him might unsettle even the footing of the firm members of Congress. We certainly need not reaccomplish it? Why, in the first place, nobody knows where that space is but the learned manager himself and he is the necessary deputy to execute the judgment of the Court. [Laughter.] Let it then be provided that in case of your sentence

f deposition and removal from office the honorable and astronomical manager shall take into his own hands the execution of the sentence. With the President made fast to his broad and strong shoulders, and having already essayed the flight by imagination. better prepared than anybody else to execute it in orm, taking the advantage of ladders as far as ladders will go to the top of this great Capitol, and spurning then with his foot the crest of Liberty, let him set out upon his flight. [Laughter] while the two houses of Congress and all the people of the United States shall shout "Sic itur ad astra." [Laughter].

But here a distressing doubt strikes me: How will the manager get back? [Laughter]. He will have got far beyond the reach of gravitation to restore him. and so ambitious a wing as his could never stoop to a downward flight. Indeed, as he passes through the constellations, that famous question of Carlyle by which he derides the littleness of human affairs upon the scale of the measure of the heavens, "What

thinks Bootes as he drives his hunting dogs up the zenith in their leash of sidereal fire?" will force itself on his notice. What, indeed, would Bootes think of this new con-

stellation? [Laughter]. After this episode Boutwell was known in Washington as "Hole in the Sky" Boutwell. I think his latest utterances evince that he still deserves that title. BRANDON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

### The Astor Butcher Trust. From the Home Journal.

From the northern end of Chatham Square starts the Bowery, and a few steps from its commencemen s the building now used as a German theatre, which was once the Old Bowery. Before the Bowery Thea tre, and previous to the Revolution, the same site was occupied by a building which has a place in history, because Washington slept in it. This was the Buli's Head Tavern. Being close by the city slaughter houses all the butchers who came to town stopped at this inn, making it the first commercial inn of its day During the Revolution, Henry Astor [brother of John Jacob Astor | owned the Bull's Head Tavern He leased it to Richard Varian. But Varian went privateering, and left the inn to be conducted by his

Aster was a butcher and conducted his business in the Fly Market in Maiden lane. He incurred the enmity of all the butchers in the town by conceiving the meeting the drovers as they brought their cattle to town, and buying their stock, which he sold to the other butchers at his own price. As the lane was really the only road to the city, Astor in this way formed a trust and prospered for many years. The inn. too, prospered until 1826, when it gav place to

McClure's Magazine offers a varied table of contents in its September number. Commander Gillmore, U. S. N., finishes the account of his experiences as a prisoner among the Filipinos; Mr. Samuel Adams tells how wild animals are trained, and Mr. Ray Baker describes how an ocean greyhound the Deutschland) was built Dr. Watson continues his life of Christ, there are several short stories and

MAINE.

Interesting Features of the Election of This Year and Earlier Years.

Maine elects in eptember a Governor, At torney-General, Secretary of State and Treasurer as well as members of the Legislature, and a political contest there is now under way, though Republican success is certain the size of the majority is the only question.

In the September election of 1880, preceding the Garfield and Hancock fight, the local conditions existing in Maine were peculiar. The Se >tember fight was between the Republicans on the one hand and the Greenbackers on the other, the latter having the support of the Democrats. In the fight between the Republican and Greenback candidates for Governor like issues were involved in other States and the Republicans were strongly intent on 'heading off" a defection which would have put in peril all the doubtful States of the North. After a bitter and uncertain fight the Greenbackers won in Maine in September, electing their Gov-ernor and two Congressmen, but the lead was so small that it was offset later on, and the danger of Greenback success in other States destroyed before November.

In 1884, James G. Blaine, then the most con-In 1884, James G. Blaine, then the most conspicuous public man in Maine, was the kepublican candidate for President of the United States. His fellow-citizens in Maine were desirous of showing by the large Republican majority in September the extent of Mr. Blaine's local popularity and his Democratic opponents were desirous of discrediting his popularity, so far as possible, by a reduction of the Republican majority in September. A bitter fight was the consequence with success for the Republicans. In 1888, Mr. Blaine, still the leader of the Republican party in Maine, was desirous of securing as large a Republican majority as possible in September, as an aid to Gen. Harrison, in the Presidential contest succeeding. There was then a Democratic Administration in office and the Democrats of Maine had, for the first time in twenty-eight years, control of the Federal patronage of the State which offered them an opportunity to establish their allegiance to the Democratic party by a reduced Rerublican majority. As the result of the hard fight, the Republican majority was not reduced but increased from 12,000 at the preceding State election to 18,000.

In 1892, the September contest in Maine turned aimnest exclusively upon the candidacy of Thomas B. Reed for Congress in the First, or Portland district. Mr. Reed was, at the time, Speaker of the Republican House of Representatives and he had enforced his views upon the Republican majority—and the Democratic minority as well. The McKinley tariff bill had been passed at this Congress and the opponents of Mr. Reed rallied for his defeat. He had received at the preceding election a majority of 5,000, but in the fight of 1892 this was cut down to 1,400. The defeat for Republican policies elsewhere was generally expected, and shown in the defeat of Gen. Harrison for reelection as President in November.

In 1896, Arthur Sewall of Maine was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket win September. They succeeded, rolling up a majority of nearly 48,000 and dashing t picuous public man in Maine, was the Republican candidate for President of the United States.

An English Actress on Managers and Players From the London Evening News.

Mi-s Louie Freear, the clever little actreswho secured a judzment for £800 from the Stre Brothers of New York for breach of contract, leaves the public in no doubt as to what Mr. Mar-hall Hall, Q. C., her counsel, meant when he said that the action was taken for the protection of the humbler members of the profession who could not afford to fight for their rights.

"In bringing this suit," Miss Freear said, "I had in view the cases of the thousand English actors and actresses who are drawn to America every year by the specious promises of a

certain class of manager, and then left stranded, helpless and homeless, without money or frends.
"It isn't necessary for me to go into details. You have seen, and will see them, walking up and down Broadway in rags, simply because they rebelled against the breaking of contracts and the arbitrary violation of all promises by the manager who, having got them in a strange and the arbitrary violation of all promises by the manager who, having got them in a strange country, feels that they are at his mercy. It's Submit or starve.' Sometimes they submit. "Happily, I had reached a position where it was not necessary for me to submit and where I was in no danger of starvation, and I proceeded to fight Mr. Lederer in both countries. When I told them that I should sue for breach of contract they laughed at me and said: "Go ahead and sue and win, but we'll bet you the costs that you get no money from us."

They terminated my engagement because I refused to submit to an arbitrary demand to do a thing which was not in my contract; and go on a roof garden to appear at a cafe, chantant.

on a roof garden to appear at a cafe chantan That would have reduced me to the level of

That would nave reduced the variety artist, but an variety artist.

"Now, I am not a variety artist, but an actresa. It has taken me fifteen years to reach my nosition, and I do not propose to do double work for one salery or sacrifice caste and what-

work for one salary or sacrifice caste and what-ever standing I have.
"Do not suppose that I throw any reflection on the variety stage, which contains so many brilliantly clever people. But my reputation was made in acting, and I did not propose to-come down to the level of a cafe chantant per-former on demand.
"It might be well for all young English actors and actresses who make transatlantic con-tracts to remember that all American managers are not of the standard of Mr. charles Frohman or the late Mr. Augustin Daly."

## Waists for Men?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the rules of propriety in men's and women's clothing are of the most inconsistent, fantastic and inexplainable sort, it is really difficult to understand how anything but a whimsical prejudice could decry the man' shirt waist as lacking in propriety. We see at church at the dinner table, on the hotel plazza, and elsewhere, women of good breeding clad in the most diaphanous of summer waists, revealing cool vistas of figur which make the men with coats perspire with envy And yet the heartless women of the cobweb waist have the heart to rejoice when the shirt waisted men (with arms, shoulders, and bust entirely clothed) are rudely debarred from the same places. The lady with the daring diaphanous waist would

probably have been hanged as a witch if she had ap peared in this garb in the streets of Salem in 1700 Just as the shirt waist man of to-day is refused en trapec to church and hotel, she would not have been permitted to enter the meeting house or sit at the dinner table in those grim days. But progress in men's clothing is inevitable. The shirt waist for men is trim, comfortable and entirely decent garment, and it has come to stay. The men will soon have their inning, and there may come a day when alluring glimpses of noble masculine biceps may be caught ough various diaphanous conceptions of network. 36 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.

## Bryan's New Theory of Wheat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you tell a seader of THE SUN what Mr. Bryan actually considers the paramount issue? Mr. Bryan apparently makes different issues para mount, as he sees fit, in his attempt to eater to men of all different opinions. It is this "flopping" from one

topic to another which lovers of sincerity will become The old'saying "Give him enough rope [wind] an he will hang himself," can well be applied to Mr By the way, Mr. Bryan in 1898 claimed that ' free

silver" would put up the price of wheat. In a recent speech to a gathering of farmers in the West in trying to prove that the credit for the present prosperity o brilliant idea of riding far out along the Bowery lane, the farmer does not belong to the McKinley Administration he said: "Wheat can only advance on heavy foreign demand." When did Mr. Bryan change his mind?

E. LANG. NEW YORK, Aug. 24. Great Appetite of a Cow.

From the American Agriculturist. The enormous appetite of a champion cow is shown

by the amount of food eaten daily during a test of the Holstein cow, Rosa Bonheur 5th, which died recently. She held the world's record for milk produ tion of 106.75 pounds in one day, and 726.25 pounds in one week. She ate daily 114 pounds silage, 12 pounds corn meal, 9 pounds oat meal, 3 pounds bran, 9 pounds oil meal and 27 pounds roots or a total of 174 pounds, of which 52.43 pounds was dry matter. She weighed 1,750 pounds.

DUTCH WOMEN APPEAL

To American Women to Ask This Government

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to Interfere in South Africa. The Netherland's Woman's League for International Disarmament, under the auspices of which the women of Holland are now petitioning Queen Wilhelmina to offer mailstion for a just settlement of affairs in South Africa, has sent an appeal to the women of America to aid the league in its work. The

Africa, has sent an appeal to the women of America to aid the league in its work. The appeal comes in the form of a circular sent to officers and members of all organizations represents in the National Council of Women of America and to hundreds of other influential women.

The appeal calls attention to the plight of the two South African republics. Their destruction, it declares, would be a backward stride in civilization and American women are besought to induce their countrymen to compel the Government to again offer mediation. Explaining why the Dutch women feel qualified to plead before their American sisters the cause of their kindred race, the appeal says:

"It is because America owes much to Holland." It was the Dutch settlers that founded New Amsterdam, now your glorious New York city, whose aristocracy is of Dutch descent it was Holland who, by helping American in 181, had her fleet destroyed and so had to despend from the high place she held among nations, it was Holland who, at St. Eustatius, first of all saluted the American flaz. And mest probably it is Holland who has implanted in the American blood that love of independence for which hoth nations fought and for which now the Boers intend to fight until their last drop of blood is spent."

#### CUBAN TEACHERS GO HOME. Their Stay in This Country Ended by a Day

of Sightseeing in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24.-The Cuban teachers after spending two days in sightseeing in Philadelphia left on the transports this evening for Havana. The teachers came ashore from the vessels at 9 o'clock this morning and were taken to the University of Pennsylvania. They were welcomed by Dr. Edgar F Smith and a committee of the faculty and grad

Smith and a committee of the faculty and graduates, who excorted them through the College Hall, Medical Hall, Dental Hall, Houston Hall, the Library, chemical laboratory, the Wistar Museum, the veterinary department, the dormitories, the college restaurant, the new law school and the archæological museum and Franklin Field. From the university the teachers starded for Girard College, where they arrived at 1 o'clock.

The students were drawn up in line to receive them at the entrance. Gen. Louis Wagner and Dr. Wintrop Dudley Sheldon, the Vice-President of the college, greeted them in the Directors' room. Exercises in the chapel began at 1:15 o'clock, Gen. Wagner presiding. At 3:30 P. M. the teachers took trolley cars for the Girls' Normal School, arriving there at 4:15 At the Girls' Normal School they were greeted by Superintendent of the Public Schools Edward Brooks, members of the Board of Education and the teachers of Philadelphia. The exercises there were over at 6 o'clock and at 6:15 o'clock the teachers of the Chestnut street pier, from whence they were ferried to the transports. Soon afterward the Sedgwick, Crook, McPherson and Rawlins weighed anchoarded trolley cars for the Chestnut street pier, from whence they were ferried to the transports.

#### SUES EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI. Dismissed Physician Wants \$5,000 Which He Says She Promised Him.

HONOLULU, Aug. 17, via San Francisco Aug. 24.-Dr. Charles E. English, ex-Queen Liliuokalani's physician for about two years, has sued her for \$5,000. He declares he gave up all his practice to attend her for which he was to receive \$300 a month, with a bonus of \$5,000 should she part with his services. In case she received compensation for the crown lands he was to get \$30,000. In July, he says. s ne was to get \$30,000. In July, he says, suddenly dropped him and refused to pay

she suddenly dropped him and refused to pay
the \$5,000.

Fifty-three Post Office and money order
offices have been established in the islands.
During the first month of the establishment of
the money order system here 5,000 orders were
issued. The banking house of Bishop & Co.
has announced that it will take up the Hawaiian
Government 6 per cent, bonds, which constitute a part of the \$4,000,000 debt assumed by the
United States, but for which Congress failed
to make an appropriation through oversight.
The taking up of the bonds will do much to
relieve the stringency in the local money market. Congress is expected to make provision
for taking up the bonds at its next session.

## TO MAKE A PARK AT CONEY ISLAND. \$200,000 For It When the Mayor Returns.

Says Comptroller Coler. Plans for a park at Coney Island at the foot of the Boulevard have been made by Park Commissioner Brower and Comptroller Coler was authority for the statement yesterday that upon Mayor Van Wyck's return on Sept. 3 a meeting of the Board of Estimate would be held, at which an appropriation of \$200,000 be held, at which an appropriation of \$200,000 would be made for carrying them out. The city owns about thirty acres at Coney Island, which includes a long strip of beach. The plans already made contemplate the erection of a pier, which may have the effect of restoring a great deal of this beach which has been washed away. Computroller Coler said yesterday that bathing facilities would probably be provided and that the park would contain bootus where things would be sold at something like reasonable prices. The entire thirty acres will be made into a park.

## THE MARCH OF DISFRANCHISEMENT. An Engitsh Proposition to Disfranchise the

Liquor Dealers. From a Sermon by the Rev. E. Teaset, Liverpool, Re ported in the Christian Nation of New York. In the drink problem we are face to face with one of the most wealthy and selfish combinations that ever threatened the national well-being. And the all important question is, how shall the nation best protect itself from this danger? Temperance societies and temperance instruction and restrictive legislation have been tried, but the evil and danger are still with us. That ragged and reeling procession wends its way through the doors of the taproom to the haunts of poverty, crime and death. The true remedy can only be found in purging the electorate and through

it the Legislature from the drink interest. Why not place the members of the drink trade under a drink disability, and exclude them, not only from Parliament, but also from the poiling booths? Such a measure would meet the liquor dealer and shareholder on their own ground. They, by a wide distribution of shares, have been laboring to create thousands of interested voters, and thus push their 'trade' regardless of the public good. Disfranchise ment of the drink interest would set the electors free to give ur selfish votes for unselfish and public-spirited

The disfranchisement of the drink interest seems the only remedy capable of meeting the situation. When those men who clothe their fellows in rags, and send them through poverty and prison to drunkards' graves. are excluded from the polling booth and Parliament godly citizens who have hitherto been compelled to stand aloof from politics will be induced to play the part and cast their vote for the public good. The civil ruler will again become what God intended he should be, the minister of God to the people for their good.

#### A New Double-Team Record From the Trotter and Poece.

At the new track at Brunot's Island, a suburb of Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday, 18th inst., Mr. P. C. Knoz, an amateur driver of Pittsburg, drove his tr ting team Wert and Dr. Leek a mile in 2:10%, bearing the best previous time on record for a performance this sort, by one and three-quarter seconds. The world's record which this displaces is that of Bells Hamlin and Honest George, who placed it at 2 1214. where it has stood since 1892. Mr. Knox, who is an eminent lawyer of Pittsburg, is the gentleman who paid \$10,000 for the trotting team Wert and B. C. a Chicago sale a couple of years ago. Wert is the pair which accomplished the great feat of last Saturday, and Dr. Leek's harness record is 2:0956

## The Parts Exposition Crowds.

The people who attend this Exposition, the mass of them, are evidently not as well to do, as well dresse or as intelligent as those who were at Chicago. great majority of them are from the city of Paris The cheap entrance fee makes the Expositi accessible to thousands who, if the fare were a france or twenty cents, would stay away. As a result, the poorer classes -I had almost said the pauper classesflock to the show on Sundays and fete days, and one sees how much there is in shabblness, grotesquene soverty and pathos beneath the gilding in this great centre, where fashion sits upon her throne, and di tates style to all the world. Here, amid all the splendors of the Exposition, one sees the actual seam? and ragged side of the modes de Paris.

## From the Detroit Journal.

Ah, me! Yesterday my husband exclaimed, "Parbleut" at golf.
This evening he has just exclaimed, "Hoot mon"

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Plans were ment yesterd architect, for architect, f